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Do not pay for coal and see the heat escape while your rooms remain cold.

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Builders of Special Machinery

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Our prices are consistent with the grade of work we produce, from the highest class of booklets to the simple job, to all of which we give our best efforts.

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We are well fitted to execute your orders for

MACHINE WORK

either REPAIRS or the building of NEW MACHINERY. We operate a modern MACHINE SHOP, equipped with modern tools, operated by competent men. We will send men anywhere to repair or install machinery.

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Machinery, Engines, Boilers, Mill Supplies, Iron and Brass Castings.

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The Greatest Power.
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The Highest Efficiency.

As superior to all that has gone before as the electric light is to the tallow candle of our fathers.

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Shelton Water-Wheel & Machine Company,
Richmond, Va.

FROEHLING & ROBERTSON

Richmond

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Standard Cement Testing, Examinations and Reports on Mineral Properties.

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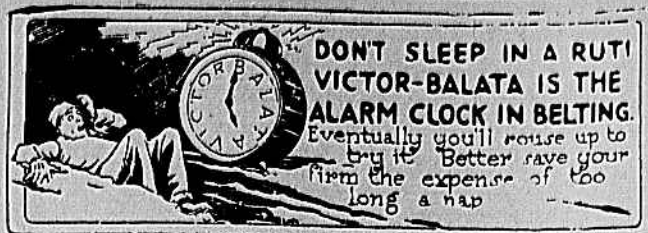
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Smith-Courtney Company

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

BOYKINS AND ITS COMMUNITY FAIR

(Continued From First Page.)

article on "Why Will It Pay Southampton County to Make Permanent Good Roads?" Another attractive premium among the larger kind is intended to encourage the peanut industry.

Boykins May Be Great Town. Boykins is on the original main line of the Seaboard Air Line Railway; that is to say, about fifty miles from Portsmouth and less than forty from Weldon. It is in close touch with all of the markets, and it has a branch road which runs about forty-five miles down into North Carolina, penetrating the counties of Northampton and Bertie. This branch road puts the town in quick touch with one of the finest sections of the Old North State, and the road brings to the town a wonderful lot of very desirable trade. All of the fine timber, all of the cotton, all of the peanuts, and all of the everything that comes from the two rich North Carolina counties over this road, their only outlet, ought to be handled right here in Boykins. Much of it is handled here in a fleeting and secondary way, but what I mean is that the raw material that comes out from that country ought to, and could be, manufactured in this town. There is no better location for factories of all kinds in the whole country than this same little town of Boykins. The wonder is that they are not here now. I am inclined to think that this is the one-day "community fair" that a few of the wide-awake folks here have put on foot will do a great deal towards calling the attention of the world to the advantages of Boykins, for I am sure that nothing better could be better than a good fair, and that this one is going to be a good one no one who knows the vigorous managers will for a moment doubt.

Good Place for Cotton Factories.

Two cotton gins here, and by the way, they are strictly up-to-date establishments of their kind, and are well equipped with all of the modern machinery, gin from 1,000 to 1,500 bales of cotton per year, and all of it is shipped to other markets. It ought to be manufactured right here, and then if there was a factory here it could get from nearby stations on the Seaboard Air Line Railway and the branch line that runs from here down into Bertie and Northampton counties. In North Carolina, thousands of other bales. In short, there is no better location in the whole country for a first-class cotton factory than right here at Boykins. Perhaps the next best paying establishment that might be located here would be a wood-working plant, one that could take all of the lumber hereabouts; one that would saw up box shooks, barrel staves, building material and all of the goods that are to be made from the magnificent timber that stands right around the town, and for very many miles away from the town.

Good Town as It Is.

But I have been talking so much about what ought to be and what could be here if somebody would hustle for it, that I have not said a word about what is. The town is a very good town, and it is a pretty good thing to start with. There are four churches here and one of the finest high schools in the State. The school building cost about \$10,000, and the people paid for it before they put it in use. The 125 students who attend this school are looked after by six competent teachers. Three wagons bring a large number of out-of-town children to the school from a distance of five miles and more every morning.

Banking Facilities. The town has a strictly business Council, and these city fathers, in addition to the dispensary or any thing else except the approval of the people, have given the town 3,000 yards of first-class granite sidewalks and equally as many feet of good gravelled streets.

Two splendid little banks that have ample capital for the business in hand, and that enjoy the confidence of the people, look after the financial interests of the community. They are the Merchants' National Bank, which has recently more than doubled its capital stock, and the Bank of Boykins. Both are headed by strong business men and careful financiers, and both do a splendid local and out-of-town business.

A dozen or more merchants here do an excellent business with all of the rich surrounding country, and this rich surrounding country is getting richer every day.

Enlarged Agricultural Ideas.

I have already intimated that cotton and peanuts are the mainstay of the farmers hereabouts, but the latter-day fellows are not giving all of their power to these two leaders. Potatoes, corn, alfalfa hay and hog raising are becoming very important factors in the farming operations, and the people are beginning to see that they have some of the finest trucking lands in the State. That is a fact, and the convenience to the markets of Virginia, North Carolina and the cities to the North is such that truck raised in this immediate section can be marketed in the late afternoon and placed in good markets in time for breakfast the next morning. Mark this prediction: Boykins will some day be the dead centre of the trucking region of the eastern section of the Western Hemisphere. Many of the present land-owners will not live to see it, and some of these old fogies would not believe it if they did see it, but old fogies can't live forever. The boys and the

girls and the babies of to-day are going to be in the saddle before many years, and they will make things move. Things could move next year if the old fellows would stand aside and give the boys a chance.

Advantages to Be Utilized.

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NEW INDUSTRIES OF PAST WEEK

(Continued From First Page.)

placing its plant recently burned.

Alaga Mining, Power and Development Co., Birmingham, Ala., contemplated an expenditure of about \$100,000 for washers, tipplers, steam shovels and other equipment to increase its monthly output from 700 to 800 tons of iron.

Lumber Co., Mayna, La., was organized with \$100,000 of capital stock to establish saw, planing and shingle mills.

Avoca Reclamation Co., Franklin, La., was incorporated with \$50,000 capital to reclaim swamp lands.

Virginia-Central Chemical Co., Richmond, Va., will build plant with annual output of 25,000 tons of fertilizer at Sanford, Fla.

POULTRY HOUSES.

How to Disinfect and How to Keep Broilers and Incubators Clean.

By WALTER C. SCHAEFF.

As the time approaches when we will have to thoroughly disinfect our incubators, brooders and brooder houses, it is well to review the principles of disinfection as set forth in the Bulletin No. 185, Station, in Maine, explaining how to make a soap cheap. I'll give you the text, as follows:

Cresol soap may be easily manufactured by any poultry keeper. The only requisite is careful attention to the details in the process. It is a rigid discipline when we will have to thoroughly disinfect our incubators, brooders and brooder houses, it is well to review the principles of disinfection as set forth in the Bulletin No. 185, Station, in Maine, explaining how to make a soap cheap. I'll give you the text, as follows:

As soon as the government had proved the feasibility of these works many large corporations entered the field, with the result that the amount of money being invested in irrigation enterprises at present by private corporations probably exceeds the amount being expended by the United States Reclamation Service. The amount expended by the general government has varied from \$7,000,000 to \$12,000,000 per annum for the past five years, and when to this is added probably as much more expended by private corporations it can readily be seen what a tremendous stimulating effect in general business results in the States and Territories where these enterprises are being carried out.

The Good of It.

The lands in question, which were worthless without irrigation, have risen in value to \$100, \$200 and \$300 per acre, and much of this irrigated land nets over \$100 per acre. When we stop to consider that to irrigate land costs from \$25 to \$75 per acre, and

How to Prepare.

Since cresol will not mix with water some means of making it do so must be found. It is to be used as follows: This is done in the following way:

Measure out three and one-fifth quarts of raw linseed oil in a four or five gallon stone crock; then weigh out in a dish one pound and six ounces of commercial lye or Babitt's potash. Dissolve this lye in as little water as will completely dissolve it. Start with half pint, and if this won't dissolve all the lye add a little more water slowly. The lye is completely dissolved and the solution is cold; then add the cold lye solution very slowly to the linseed oil, stirring constantly. Not less than five minutes should be taken for adding the lye solution to the linseed oil. Continue to stir until the mixture is in the condition of a thick, creamy liquid. The solution should have the texture of a smooth liquid soap. This ought not to take more than a half hour. Then, while the solution is in the stone crock and before it has a chance to harden, add, with constant stirring, eight and one-half quarts of commercial cresol. The dissolved lye will make a clear, dark brown fluid. The soap is then ready to use and will mix in any proportion with water, yielding a clear solution.

As has been said, cresol soap is a powerful disinfectant. In respect to disinfecting the houses, brooders, incubators, nests, etc., it is usually used in a 3 per cent. solution with water. Two or three teaspoonsful of the cresol soap to each gallon of water will make a very satisfactory solution. This solution may be used in the same manner as the ordinary soap solution, and it has been found that it is particularly liable to infection with the disease of white diarrhoea, or cholera, which may be used in double the strength given above, and applied with a scrub brush in addition to the spray.

Halifax County Corn Makers



AN ELEVEN-YEAR-OLD CORN GROWER IN HALIFAX.

A BOY CORN GROWER IN HALIFAX.



MEN CORN GROWERS.

THE WEALTH OF THE SWAMP LANDS

How to Get It Out by Government Aid at Right Time.

GOOD WORK FOR STATESMEN

Virginia and Other Southern States Have Chance to Reap Largely.

A man who has given much thought to the subject of reclaiming the swamp lands of the South, but who for obvious reasons does not wish his name to get in print, has written The Times-Dispatch a timely letter, as follows:

The importance of government aid in reclaiming swamp lands is but faintly realized by people dwelling in the South and who have not seen the wonderful results achieved in the West in reclaiming desert lands. At the time of the passage of the reclamation act in 1902, a considerable amount of land in the West had already been reclaimed by corporations and individuals, but generally the areas reclaimed were comparatively small in extent and easy of irrigation. The passage of the reclamation act marked a distinct period in the history of irrigating arid lands, for the express purpose and intent of this act was to reclaim swamp lands in large bodies, the total cost of which would be beyond individual means, and which could only be successfully carried out by the general government, or by large corporations.

Some Facts Considered.

As soon as the government had proved the feasibility of these works many large corporations entered the field, with the result that the amount of money being invested in irrigation enterprises at present by private corporations probably exceeds the amount being expended by the United States Reclamation Service. The amount expended by the general government has varied from \$7,000,000 to \$12,000,000 per annum for the past five years, and when to this is added probably as much more expended by private corporations it can readily be seen what a tremendous stimulating effect in general business results in the States and Territories where these enterprises are being carried out.

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sales was a \$10,000 residence, for which they say they got the cash.

G. W. Brown, of the firm of Baldwin & Brown, sold an East Main Street store, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, for \$20,000. The name of the investor is withheld for the present.

Amos & Pindexter report the sales of city property, mostly in the West End, amounting to \$12,000.

The W. E. Purcell, Jr., Company had fairly good business amounting to about \$12,000. Among their sales were a Floyd Street residence for \$4,000 and a house and lot in Washington Ward which brought \$1,400. Their other sales consisted of vacant property on Stuart Avenue and on Monument Heights.

These are but samples. Many other agencies had good business, but it is mighty hard sometimes to get information out of some of the agencies.

Out in the Suburbs.

The rainy weather for the better half of the week has had little effect on suburban transactions—that is, but little bad effect. All of the agents who handle property in the suburban regions had a busy week. When they were not actually selling, and the rains permitted, they were showing beautiful suburban property and arranging a whole lot of prospective deals on that string.

In Battery Court there was unusual activity and more than the usual inquiry. Several lots were sold the past week, and four of the former buyers closed contracts with builders to erect houses as soon as possible.

Parkland has proven to be a taking card, and the agents who handle this property report active inquiry and several good sales to people who propose to build homes at once.

Ginter Park.

The past week is reported as a banner one for Ginter Park. The demand for lots there has never been better. One of the most interesting and unique meetings in the history of the city was held at the Town Hall last Tuesday. The citizens showed what they have done, and defined a broad course of development for the future. Over 800 people attended the meeting, and every one was a talker and a worker for that suburb. There are now in the market a number of lots under construction, and S. L. Lindsay will be another on Chamberlayne Avenue this week.

Westhampton Activity.

In the western suburbs there has been very much inquiry, and not a day went by that the agents of the home-makers were not viewing the situation out about Westhampton. The Richmond College plans, being now practically completed, are being viewed, especially that part of it which looks the air around about a great educational institution, and which is practically a new town.

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